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FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to January 14, 1897.**

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Nov. 28...		26	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27...		2	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4...		1	
Japan:				
Tokio.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 12...	6		
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 12...	2		

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pará.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 26...		6	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 5...		4	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27...		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 3...		1	
Habana.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	90	33	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 7...	170	61	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 23...		8	
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 12...		6	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 2...		3	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26 ..	50	5	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 14.....			Yellow fever epidemic.

* For table of cholera and yellow fever, as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service December 26, 1895-December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of January 4 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended January 3 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

Under date of January 2 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended January 2 there were 3 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 170 new cases and 61 deaths from yellow fever and—deaths from smallpox during the week ended January 7.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 2, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, January 2:

Fifty-two deaths have been reported for this period, of which 3 were from yellow fever, 1 from typhoid fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 4 from remittent bilious fever, 6 from pernicious fever, 2 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhea, and the rest from common diseases, both acute and chronic, of noncontagious character.

Yellow fever has abated somewhat, but as a new regiment arrived yesterday I have no doubt the fever cases will again increase. Malaria is, as usual, causing many victims.

On looking over the records in my office I find the following figures, showing the mortality from all causes, especially yellow fever and smallpox, from the 1st of June to the 31st of December, inclusive: Yellow fever, 306; smallpox, 471; other diseases, 698. Total, 1,475.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, ISLAND OF CUBA, *January 9, 1897.*

SIR: It is believed that in the following report which I have the honor of forwarding to you to-day, are embraced all the deaths from yellow fever and smallpox which have occurred during the week in the city and military hospitals around the harbor, including "Santa Catalina" and "Las Almacenes de Regla." Yellow fever, on the whole, rather diminishes as might be expected from the cooler weather which has been prevailing for some little time, but smallpox increases, causing 78 deaths from it in the last seven days.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended January 7 there were 306 deaths in the city, 61 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 170 new cases; 78 were caused by smallpox, with 702 new cases approximately; 9 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 15 by dysentery, 18 by enteritis, 1 by the grippe, 8 by pneumonia, and 37 by tuberculosis. Sixty of the 61 deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, while all of the 78 deaths from smallpox occurred among civilians in the different parts of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

EGYPT.

Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Council of Egypt.

REGULATIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

[Approved by the Council, at its session November 3, 1896.—Translated in this Bureau.]

ARTICLE I.—*Noninfected vessels.*

Any vessel arriving from a port in which plague prevails which has not had on board at the time of departure or during the voyage cases of plague, declared or suspected, shall be admitted to free pratique after favorable medical inspection and disinfection of linen, soiled bedding, utensils in use, and any article or piece of baggage which the quarantine authorities shall consider contaminated. (See article 5, Disinfection.)

The said vessel must have completed or shall afterward complete seven full days of quarantine from the date of departure from the port held to be infected.

The drinking water on board shall be renewed and the water in the hold emptied after disinfection.